

MEDUSA PULMO.



CHARACTER GENERICUS.

Corpus gelatinosum, orbiculatum, depresso.

Os subtus, centrale.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1096.

CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

MEDUSA hemisphærico-concava, margine fimbriato, subtus striata, caudice quadrifenestrato, brachiis octo.

Macri observ. del pulm. mar. p. 34. t. 1.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3155.

PULMO marinus Matthioli.

Aldr. zooph. p. 575.

Fonst. anim. exang. t. 19.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 1. fig. 2.?

PULMO marinus.

Matthiol. in Dioscor. Venetiis. 1583.

p. 310.

Speciem hanc Dominus Macri quam diligenter descripsit in hunc modum,

“ Corpus

“ Corpus totum gelatinosum, pellucidum, crystallinum, durum, tenax, uniforme, nitidum, cærulescens : Pileo maximo, hemisphærico-concavo, quasi usque ad caudicis extremitatem extenso, supra lævi, subtus cavo, striato, striis numerosis, concentricis, proximis, a sexdecim, ut plurimum ligamentis, distantibus, ramum unum brevissimum utrinque emittentibus, longitudinaliter dissectis : Margine tenui, subtili, membranaceo, fimbriato, fimbriis subrotundis, sature cæruleis, multis, vicinis, lævibus, nitidis, sensim ut ad centrum accedit crassiori, et ad centrum crassissimo.

Pilei centro adnatus descendit caudex maximus, crassissimus, tetragonus, lævis, versus finem attenuatus, in origine 4-fenestratus, fenestris lateralibus, magnis, subpatentibus, semiovalibus, inferne lobo lævi majore, superne minori et opposito donatis.

Rami octo ab ima caudicis parte prodeuntes, magni, æquales, subcylindracei, pendentes, anterieus et lateribus læves, posterius semper crispi.

Appendices sexdecim, subtrigonæ, mediocres, liberæ, æquales, veluti coronam circa caudicis finem constituentes, anterieus bifidæ, latere superiori plano densarum rugarum terminatæ, origine uniuscujusque rami adnatæ, una utrinque.

Rami desinunt in totidem pendentes, magnas, æquales, branchias, subpyramidales, lateribus duobus anterioribus multum extantibus, proximis, plano densarum rugarum terminatis, superficiebus lævissimis, latere posteriori sive interno, remoto, minus existente, rugoso, plicis ramorum continuato.

Branchiæ abeunt in octo oblonga, subtrigona,
pen-

pendentia, æqualia corpora, magna, crassa, lævia, in plana tria membranacea acuta, parum distantia, desinentia, singulum unicuique lateri, in extremitate in acumen coalita.

Intra singulam fenestram adest fascia striata, serpentina, flavo-cærulescens: an genitalia?

Mirabile visu, hoc animal ore, arteriis, venis, nervis, (nisi strias, et ligamenta nervorum munus obire censeas) musculis, cerebro, medulla spinali, cordeque destitutum, vivere, nutriri, moveri, cresci, multiplicari!"

Habitat in mari Tyrrheno.

THE
PULMONIC MEDUSA.



GENERIC CHARACTER.

Body gelatinous, orbicular, commonly depressed.
Mouth central, beneath.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Hemispherically-concave MEDUSA with fimbriated border; striated beneath; the body or stem furnished with four openings and eight arms.

This curious species of Medusa is very accurately described by Dr. Macri, nearly as follows, viz.

The whole is gelatinous, pellucid, crystalline, hard, tenacious, uniform, glossy, and blueish: the pileus or head is very large, hemispherically concave, and extended as it were to the extremity of the stem; it is smooth above, hollow beneath, and marked with numerous, concentric, approximated striæ, which are cut or traversed by sixteen distant ligaments, each emitting a very short branch on each side: the border is thin, fine, membranaceous, and fim-

